THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the District collector, Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh, no such allocation has been made from MPLADS for private colleges. A total of 71 works relating to community all buildings, youth club buildings and Mahila Mandal buildings with an estimated cost of Rs. 52.50 lakhs were proposed by the MPs in that district from 1994-95 to 1997-98. Too that extent the sanctions were also accorded by the Collectors.

Release of Funds for MPLADS

1366. SHRI PRAKANTA WARISA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not released the full funds for 1998-99 to the Member of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS);

(b) if so, the reasons for not releasing the full amount of funds to them for the current year;

(c) by when the funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) and (b) As per the extent guidelines on MPLADS, release of funds under the scheme is made in two instalments keeping in view the physical and financial progress of works. Accordingly, from the year 1997-98 it was decided to release funds for the MPs in whose account the unsanctioned balance was less than Rs. 50 lakhs. As per this approved criteria, out of 790 MP's, 328 MPs (283 LS + 45 RS) and 165 MPs (143 LS + 22 RS) were found eligible for release of first & second instalment of funds respectively for 1998-99 on the basis of information received from the concerned District Collectors (DCs) as on 30.11.1998. Funds to remaining MPs could not be released as either unsanctioned balance was more than Rs. 50 lakhs or information was not received from the concerned DCs.

'(c) The remaining funds for 1998-99 would be released on receipt of reports from concerned DCs showing unsanctioned balance of less than Rs. 50 lakhs.

कच्छ में सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन

1367. **श्री चीमनभाई हरीभाई शुक्ला**: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क)क्या गुजरात के सीमावर्ती कच्छ जिले को सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत लाया गया हैं;

(ख)यदि हां, तो इस जिले को किस आधार पर उक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया हैं;

(ग)नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कच्छ में क्रियान्वित किए जाने वाले सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या हैं; और

(घ)आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान क्रियान्वित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या हैं और चाले वित्त वर्ष के दौरान आवंटित धनराशि का अद्यतन ब्यौरा क्या हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना और कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वयन मंत्रालय में राजय मंत्री (श्री राम नाईक): (क) से (घ) सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (बीएडपी) पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश और म्यांमार की सीमा से लगे राज्यों के सीमा ब्लॉकों में चालू हैं। अत: गुजरात के कच्छ जिले के बार्डर ब्लॉक, जिनकी पाकिस्तान के साथ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा लगती हैं, इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत शामिल हैं।

इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत,राज्य सरकार को निधियां जारी की जाती हैं जो आगे स्थानिक और स्कीमवार आवंटन करते हैं, और चाले वित्त वर्ष, अर्थात 1998-99 के दौरान राज्य सरकार को 8.88 करोड़ रूपएए आवंटित किए गए हैं।

राज्य स्तरीय छानबीन समिति बीएडपीपी के अंतगर्त स्कीमों को शुरू किए जाने के संबंध में निर्णय लेती हैं।

आठवीं योजना के दौरान राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि स्वास्थ्य, जलापूर्ति, विद्युतीकरण, सड़कों, सिंचाई सुरक्षा संबंधी स्कीमें आदि जैसे क्षेत्रकों में स्कीमें शुरू की गई थीं। नौवीं योजना के दौरान राज्य सरकार आठवीं योजना के दौरान शुरू की गई स्कीमों के अतिरिक्त, स्कूल भवनों निर्माण, खेलों एंव युवा सेवाओं तथा समाज कल्याण के लिए स्कीमों को शुरू कर रही है।

Application of Dr. Amartya Sen's Approach in Tackling Poverty

1368. SHRI S. RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Welfare economics of Prof. Amartya Sen, the Nobel Prize Winner of this ye,ir;

(b) if so, whether Government are seriously considering his call for a "non-dogmatic Approach" in dealing with India's massive poverty, which Prof. Sen sees in terms of widespread hunger, illiteracy, a poor health care system, incomplete land reforms, gender differences, deprivation of women and under nourished children;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) to (c) The Government of India formulates the Five Year Plans to provide appropriate directions tor the socio-economic development of the country. The Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997—2002) adopted by the National Development Council *inter-alia* included the following as major objectives of the Ninth Five Year Plan.

(i) Priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty.

(ii) Ensuring food and nutritional security for all, particularly the vulnerable sections of society.

(iii) Providing the basic minimum services, of safe drinking water, primary health care facilities, universal primary educations shelter and connectivity to all in a time bound manner.

(iv) Empowerment of women and socially disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and Minorities as agents of socio-economic change and development.

Considering that rural poverty is largely among the landless and marginal fanners, access to land remains a key element of the antftpoverty strategy in rural areas. The Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan states that the programme of action for Land Reforms would include:

(i) detection as well as redistribution of ceiling surplus land;

(ii) updation of land records on a regular basis:

(iii) tenancy reforms providing for recording the rights of tenants and share croppers;

(iv) consolidation of holdings;

(v) preventing alienation of tribal lands;

(vi) providing access on a group basis to the poor on wastelands and common property resources;